

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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## RAYZACHER ON FORTHCOMING SESSION OF MBFR TALKS

LD281014Y Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

["Socialist Countries Await Reply From West"--PAP headline]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Sep, PAP--By special PAP correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher--The first after summer break plenary meeting of participants in the Vienna negotiations is to be held today. The 16th round of negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe opens in a quiet atmosphere with the socialist countries awaiting a reply from the West to their compromise proposals of last June.

The compromise stand of the socialist states has substantially increased the chances for agreement provided the West does not delay in giving a positive answer.

The opinion is widespread in Vienna on the eve of the 16th round of negotiations that the Western partners are not likely to hurry. Instead they will concentrate on sidelines of the discussion, e.g. the so-called military data. Mentioned in the report by Senator Joseph Biden for the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, issued at the beginning of September.

The performance of NATO gives rise to further questions concerning the intentions of the Western side. A series of 30 autumn manoeuvres, e.g. "autumn forge," from Norway to Turkey, involving some 232,000 people, are alarming as the provocative character of the demonstration is so obvious it has even come up for discussion in the West German Ministry of Defence.

Such statements as the recent appeal by NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns, addressed to President Carter, to start up the production of nuclear neutron weapons can also have a negative influence upon the negotiations, it is observed in Vienna.

Under the circumstances the observers of Vienna negotiations which in a month's time will enter the fifty year of a deadlock wonder whether the anti-detente centres in the West aim at hindering the negotiations by creating such an atmosphere. The stand of Western delegations during the 16th round of the negotiations will either confirm or deny these assumptions.

## Further Commentary

LD290926Y Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[By PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, 28 Sep, PAP--The 179th session of delegations from 19 countries participating in negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held at Hofburg Castle here today. This first session of the 16th round of talks was chaired by Luc van Smolderen, head of the Belgian delegation. Statements were made by Ambassador David Reece, head of Canadian delegation, and Ambassador Emil Keblusek, who is leading the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

Emil Keblusek held a press conference after the conclusion of plenary session. He said that the socialist countries attach great importance of the reaching of agreement in Vienna talks, which has been stressed in the course of recent meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and and Gustav Husak, Edward Gierek and other leaders of those countries held in the Crimea. The previous round of negotiations created new hopes for an agreement.

Proposals submitted by the socialist countries on June 8th contributed to those prospects. Nonetheless, it is only realistic to state that much has still to be done if the agreement is to become a fact.

The socialist countries expect the Western reply to their proposals to come soon. The Czechoslovak representative expressed hope that the reply would be a constructive one and pointed out that the socialist countries were not committed to the all-or-nothing approach and are ready to give serious consideration to any Western proposals, judging them by their contribution to the effective reduction of forces and armaments.

The socialist countries are of the opinion that such effectiveness would be assured by taking into account in a future agreement the following basic rules:

1. The principle of complete equality of all direct participants in the talks,
2. The principle of reciprocity of obligations and refraining from impairing the security of either side,
3. The obligations undertaken not only by the Soviet Union and the United States but also by the remaining direct participants in the negotiations have to secure--already in the agreement concerning the initial phase--that their reductions will be sizable and will be implemented beyond any doubt,
4. The setting of collective post-reduction ceilings should not permit any state to reach or even surpass the numerical strength of its forces from period preceding reduction,
5. The principle of collectivity should embrace all states signatories to the agreement,
6. The reduction process must also cover armaments,
7. Reductions of forces should be applied to sub-units, units and larger detachments and not to individually selected soldiers,
8. An upper ceiling should be set limiting the numerical strength of air forces, equally binding for the NATO states and the Warsaw Treaty countries.

In addition, the socialist states deem it desirable to reach agreement not to build up military forces in central Europe during the course of the talks. An understanding to that effect could be finalized regardless of the content of the future agreement on reductions and would contribute to betterment in the atmosphere of the talks. Asked whether a formal agreement should be called for or rather declarations of intentions by the governments concerned would do, Ambassador Keblusek said it was a matter for further consultations.

The spokesman for the Western states said that in his statement during plenary debate Ambassador Reece had stressed that in the current round of negotiations the NATO countries would give high priority to further discussion of military figures. He also voiced expectation that the socialist countries will revise their stand on collective numerical ceilings contained in the proposals of 8th June. The Western side is still considering those proposals. The spokesman was unable to say when the answer from the NATO countries would come.

## BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY QUESTION: WEST'S POSITION ON ARMS TALKS

A.281730Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Col Grisha Dimitrov article: "Is the West Ready for Military Detente?"]

[Text] The 16th round of negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is about to begin in Vienna. As political observers note, this round is expected to be of decisive importance from the Western point of view. The stand of the West has actually remained unchanged since the very beginning of the negotiations, which means that the West is aiming at achieving one-sided military advantages. Since the very beginning of the Vienna negotiations, the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact have tried to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement aimed at reducing the present dangerous level of military confrontation of two military blocs in central Europe, at alleviating the military tension in this area of the world and at creating more favorable conditions for the future adoption of more promising measures as regards the stopping of the arms race. Today, the welfare of mankind depends on whether or not it is possible to take the arms race and reduce--and completely eliminate in the long run--the danger of a nuclear disaster.

As noted in the press recently, there has been talk about progress in the Vienna negotiations and about the possibility of reaching a mutual understanding on a number of problems which, until recently, seemed insoluble. This is confirmed by the new proposals of the socialist countries submitted on 8 June 1978, which are characterized by their realistic approach, their great scope and by their taking into consideration many essential factors in the positions of the Western states; and are characterized by the striving for a sensible compromise. These proposals provide for reductions which are in full conformity with the principles agreed upon, for equal rights and obligations for all participants in the negotiations, upon principles of mutual advantage and for not affecting the security of any country or military bloc, reductions which are likely to create a realistic basis for the elaboration of a mutually acceptable settlement on the reduction of troops in central Europe. As the Western press even admitted, the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries express the readiness, as a result of reductions throughout two stages, to establish equal, common ceilings as regards the number of armed forces of both NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries in central Europe. This reduction is envisaged to be as follows: 900,000 men for each military bloc, including 700,000 men of ground forces and 200,000 men from the air force of each military bloc. In applying the principle of equal percentage reductions (11-13 percent for each state participating in the negotiations) the socialist countries agreed that the number of ground forces of the Western participants in the negotiations should be reduced by 91,000 men, while the number of ground forces of Warsaw Pact member-countries should be reduced by 105,000 men.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-countries also represent a step forward as regards the question of the size and structure of the Soviet and American troops to be reduced within the first stage of reductions. Thus, for example, the proposal submitted by the Western countries concerning the correlation in the number of Soviet and American troops envisaged for reduction within the first stage, as well as the proposal on "selective reduction of armaments" are preserved. The socialist countries have always considered and still consider the reduction of all types of armaments as an important element in reducing military confrontation in central Europe. They consider, at the same time, the mutual reduction of the same type of systems of armaments as the most efficient method in stopping the arms race. In the interest of reaching, as soon as possible, an agreement on this question, the Warsaw Pact member-countries are also taking into account and into consideration the arguments of the Western participants.

We must stress that, as in the past, the new proposals of the socialist countries are not reaching for any one-sided advantages. They do not contain any obligations or restrictions which the socialist countries are not ready to assume themselves in reducing their own troops. To tell the truth, however, we must state that the West continues to maintain its old stands expressed as early as 1973 as regards the main questions of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Thus, for example, the Western states continue to insist on "asymmetric" reductions (proposing that the socialist countries reduce their troops by 241,000 men while the Western countries reduce their troops by only 91,000 men. The USSR has been requested to reduce its troops by 68,000 men in large groups of units, while the United States is supposed to reduce its troops by only 29,000 men. In addition to this, the Western countries insist upon the old, inequitable order of reductions envisaged for the first stage of reductions, namely the reduction of entire groups of units for the USSR, while the United States is supposed to reduce only small sub-detachments and units or individual soldiers. There has also been no change whatsoever in the positions of the West regarding arms reduction. From the data appearing in the Western press we can see that the initiative of the West submitted in April 1978 demands that the USSR reduce 5 divisions and 1,700 basic tanks in exchange for a reduction of 36 Pershing missile launching pads, 54 aircraft of the F4 Phantom type and 1,000 nuclear weapons, which NATO was planning to replace anyway.

The NATO member-countries are only ready to reduce ground forces and have not yet consented to reduce the number of their air force troops. They continue to refuse to assume any truly mutual commitments in connection with reducing their armed forces, or indicate the total number of troops to be reduced by each individual NATO member-country participating in the negotiations. These countries, whose troops represent 75 percent of the NATO troops in central Europe, are ready for reductions only within the framework of a common ceiling valid for all NATO member-countries' armed forces. This creates, in particular, an opportunity for preserving or even for increasing the number of armed forces of one individual country (of the FRG, for example) at the expense of reductions of other member-countries belonging to the same bloc.

One of the most complicated questions remaining on the agenda of negotiations is the question of statistical data. The assertions of the NATO member-countries, according to which the socialist countries have stationed about 150,000 more men in central Europe than the Western countries, could not be proved. It is obvious that for certain reasons the West considers it advantageous to continue the myth about "an impressive superiority" of the socialist countries in order to be able to threaten Europe with invented tales about a so-called "Soviet threat." A fact which causes concern for the Vienna negotiations is that whereas the socialist countries for the entire duration of the negotiations have not increased their troops "even by one single soldier or by one single tank", as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, the NATO member-countries have been systematically increasing and continue to increase their troops in the area envisaged for reduction. At the NATO session held in Washington in May 1978, plans were approved concerning an increase in military budgets; totally unjustified for peacetime, as well as large scale programs for rearmament and modernization of armaments, for an increase in military units in the central European area, and so on. The military presence of the United States in Europe is being dangerously intensified. In 1977 U.S. troops in Europe were increased by more than 18,000 men, while the transfer of approximately 8,000 more men is envisaged for 1978.

Certain NATO forces are once more intensifying plans for the deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction in central Europe--of neutron weapons, in particular. If these plans are implemented, this would not only complicate the Vienna negotiations even more, but would cause a serious exacerbation of the general political and military atmosphere in the central European area.

Now, when due to the fault of certain imperialist circles the process of political detente is subjected to trials, the necessity of complementing this political detente with detente measures in the military sector is assuming an even greater importance, particularly in Europe. In this atmosphere, progress in the Vienna negotiations would be of tremendous significance for the European peoples, for their security and for general peace. In this connection it is necessary to recall L.I. Brezhnev's words during his speech at Minsk in June 1978: "The socialist countries propose to their partners a sensible, realistic compromise. In submitting their proposal they have already covered more than half of their path. We are appealing to the NATO member-countries: Let us go to work! There certainly is a basis for agreement. Now, everything depends upon the political willingness of the West. The achievement of an agreement in Vienna would give us the opportunity in the future to discuss other concrete questions concerning military detente in Europe which are of interest for all sides."

It is now up to the NATO countries to make the next move. By their answer to the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries they will show whether they are finally ready to move from words to deeds on the question of military detente in Europe.

MAGYAR HIRLAP EDITORIAL VIEWS 16TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

LD281138Y Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep, MTI--"The central European arms and troops cuts talks in Vienna have been 175 plenary sessions so far," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Thursday editorial, apropos of the 16th round which starts today. "Is it possible that the Vienna forum is a dialogue between deaf people? One could not say that even in spite of the long time marking. The plenary sessions and the regular non-official consultations have helped to learn closer each other's stances."

"In such a situation even goodwill--consideration of each other's interests and arguments and their thorough study--is an appreciable achievement. The presence of this kind of goodwill was to be felt at the last round in the spring and summer of 1978, topped by the end of the negotiations with the promise of progress."

"In order to get the talks out of their stalemate, the socialist countries submitted a new modifying proposal which considered in a constructive way several elements of the Western states' stance. They accepted a common ceiling. They also agreed that reduction extend--for the time being--to certain types of weapons. The rest of the socialist countries' modifying compromise proposals involved observation of the security of all the countries attending the talks and consideration--although naturally not full acceptance--of the Western partner's stance. In several respects the stances still differ or even counter each other.

"The new socialist proposal provides suitable basis to a break-through on these points. If the Western parties have the same intention and if their answer for the new proposals is positive the 16th round might give birth to a realistic agreement which could then be concluded in a reasonable time," writes the MAGYAR HIRLAP editorial.

## MARXIST INSTITUTE TO HOLD SESSION ON INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

AU271324Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 27 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee will organize from 2-4 October 1978 a scientific session in Tirana devoted to the problems of current international developments. The session will hear four reports and 33 treatises [words indistinct] in the light of the fundamental ideas of the Seventh AWP Congress, and will deal with such important problems as those pertaining to the nature of our era; the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninist parties; the absolute necessity of intensifying the struggle against all currents of modern revisionism under present conditions; the present-day revolutionary movement and its leadership by the Marxist-Leninist parties; current international economic development; the general crisis of the imperialist-revisionist system in the stage of its further putrefaction; the foreign policy of the AWP and of our socialist state, and so forth.

The session will be attended by leading party, state and economic cadres from the center and the districts, social science scholars, working people from the production, cultural, art, military and other sectors. Comrades from a number of Marxist-Leninist sister parties have also been invited to attend and to address the session. The papers will be read at plenary sessions, as well as in two sections.

## FOREIGN MINISTER NASE'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Italian Ambassador

AU281920Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, foreign affairs minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [PSRA], today received Giovanni Paolo Tozoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the PSRA, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA.

Receives Icelandic Ambassador

AU281921Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, foreign affairs minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [PSRA], today received Ingvi Ingvarsson, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iceland to the PSRA, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA.

## BRIEFS

ALBANIA EXHIBITS AT BARI FAIR--The Albanian pavilion at the Bari international fair, which ended recently, was visited by thousands of people, trade representatives, members of the Arbereshi communities [those of Albanian descent] and friends of our country. Kujtim Myzyri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy, hosted a reception which was attended by the president of the international fair, representatives of the Italian Foreign Ministry, members of the diplomatic corps, businessmen and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU]

## ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CONFERENCES TO BE HELD

AU281550Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Accountability-Election Conferences of the Basic Party Organizations"]

[Excerpts] By a decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo the accountability-election conference of basic party organizations will be held from 1 October to 30 December 1978. This is the third accountability-election campaign since the 11th BCP Congress and the July 1976 plenum, and the first since the national party conference. The accountability-election conference of the basic party organizations are the concern of the entire party. Close, practical and daily leadership is necessary in this connection, and it is necessary to act promptly and energetically to prevent any shortcomings from occurring in the preparation and carrying out of the campaign. Accountability-election conferences are taking place this year only in the basic organizations. This will enable the okrug, town, municipal and plant party committees to concentrate their attention on the basic party organizations and give them practical and effective assistance. As a rule, the opinion of a communist party member is the product of long reflection, of patient consideration, of a political and ideological evaluation of facts, and of professional and personal experience. This opinion should be heard at accountability-election conferences. The results of these conferences will depend on this opinion. An atmosphere of trust, principle-minded criticism and self-criticism, without even a trace of superficial showing-off should characterize the accountability-election conferences. Mutual strictness will raise even higher the standards of the communists' sense of responsibility.

The exchange of party membership cards is an important factor in this year's accountability-election campaign. It is not a mere coincidence of time, it is a logical coincidence. Both are important party measures aimed at one and the same goal: Namely at enhancing the vanguard role of the communists and at increasing the fighting capacity of the party organizations. Preliminary, individual conversations with each party member must become frank and principle-minded talks conducted from the point of view of clear party-class positions, based on the requirements of the party program, the party statute, and on the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the national party conference. This will contribute to improving the standards of the accountability-election conferences and will increase their contribution to socialist construction.

There is no doubt that accountability-election conferences in the basic party organizations will demonstrate once more the unity and cohesion of the communists around the party policy, as well as their resolve to work to implement it in practical life and achieve new successes in implementing the 11th congress decisions.

## FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU281901Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The United Nations, 28 Sep, BTA--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, had new fruitful meetings and talks at the United Nations.

Yesterday's first meeting was with Mr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia, who made the Bulgarian minister familiar with the successes scored by the Ethiopian revolution and informed him in detail about the country's internal state of affairs.

He warmly thanked for the Bulgarian support for revolutionary Ethiopia and specially stressed the significance of this support in the successful surmounting of difficulties.

Mr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis said that the revolution in Ethiopia had overcome the external and internal difficulties, that it had been firmly established and enjoyed the complete and enthusiastic support of the entire people. This created opportunity for the country to take the road of accelerated development of the economy, the social and all other spheres of life.

The two ministers expressed their immense satisfaction with the rapid promotion of bilateral political and economic relations and emphasized the importance of direct summit contacts and meetings and also of those held between senior officials of the two countries. Minister Mladenov assured Mr Gedle-Giorgis that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will keep on fully supporting the Ethiopian revolution, stressing that all the Bulgarian people, the government, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov himself, cherish feelings of sympathy for the Ethiopian revolution.

Ministers Mladenov and Gedle-Giorgis highly appraised Bulgaro-Ethiopian cooperation and were unanimous that this cooperation rested on a solid foundation and was guided by common aims and ideals--the building up of a new society. The two ministers discussed also some important international issues connected with the work of the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly.

Minister Mladenov also met the foreign minister of Iran, Mr Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu. In the ensuing conversation they informed each other of the situation in the two countries and made a detailed review of the development of relations between Bulgaria and Iran whereby they paid particular attention to the economic sphere. The two ministers also discussed some international questions of mutual interest and the questions of the session of the UN General Assembly and the situation in the Middle East.

Mr Mladenov had a meeting also with the foreign minister of Bangladesh, Mr Muhammad Shamsul Haq. In the course of their friendly conversation the two ministers informed each other of the situation and prospects of the two countries and of their policies. The Bangladesh minister made an assessment of the situation in South Asia. Minister Mladenov acquainted his colleague with the situation in Europe and Bulgaria's stand on European issues.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Bangladesh also discussed the development of bilateral relations and a number of international problems of mutual interest and above all the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS KHASKOVO OKRUG

AU281520Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, is visiting Khaskovo Okrug. Accompanied by Rumen Serbezov, first secretary of the Khaskovo Okrugkom, he was acquainted with the fulfillment of the tasks facing the okrug.

Todorov also visited the newly built combine for the production of polyester (?fibers) and discussed the problems of its being commissioned early. At a meeting with the leadership of [words indistinct] he was briefed on the problems connected with fulfilling the annual plan and with increasing production. Comrade Stanko Todorov recommended that greater and more energetic efforts be made by the specialists and the collective to fulfill the national party conference decisions and elaborate optimal and (?special) projects that will insure the fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the 5-year plan.

## CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

GDR, FRG Ministers, Others

LD281028Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, met in New York with Iskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. The ministers discussed relations between the two fraternal socialist countries and dwelt on key issues of the international situation. They noted that the coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community represents an important instrument in asserting the international prestige and peace policy of socialism.

During Bohuslav Chnoupek's meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, both sides noted that mutual relations are developing favorably in the spirit of neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out the decisive importance of the policy of detente in relations between states with different social systems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met ministers of foreign affairs of Mexico, Portugal, Cape Verde and Iceland.

Bulgarian Ethiopian, Other Ministers

LD282203Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 28 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek continued meetings with his colleagues from other countries at the 33rd UN General Assembly today.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, he conferred with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on certain aspects of bilateral relations. They highly appreciated the fact that Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations are developing to the benefit of both fraternal countries. They also reviewed the international situation and discussed the main questions of the coordinated line of the two delegations at the current General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis described relations between the two countries as very good. In the discussion, held in a friendly atmosphere, the Ethiopian minister highly appreciated the support Czechoslovakia is granting the struggle of the Ethiopian people for basic revolutionary changes and their safeguarding from the forces of internal and external reaction. Minister Chnoupek underlined Ethiopia's progressive role in the struggle of African nations against imperialism, neocolonialism and all reactionary forces.

Minister Chnoupek exchanged views on the present development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations with Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. They appreciated the fact that these relations are developing in the spirit of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. The ministers also discussed the main problems of international development, especially the Middle East.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister and his Turkish colleague Gunduz Okcun noted with gratification that the development of bilateral relations is **favourable**. They agreed that favorable conditions exist for the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial field.

They also exchanged views on the present problems of international relations and favoured activation of the political dialogue among states in the interest of strengthening the policy of detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also conferred with the foreign minister of Tunisia Mohamed Fitouri. They assessed Czechoslovak-Tunisian relations as active and expressed bilateral interest in their further positive development. They agreed that considerable possibilities of their expansion exist especially in the economic and scientific technological sphere. They also reviewed the international situation and informed each other of the stands of their governments on the tense situation in the Middle East.

With Foreign Minister Albert Muganga of Burundi Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed certain problems of bilateral relations and the international situation, with special emphasis on the African Continent.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund of Norway exchanged views on the present state of Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and some problems related with the solution of international problems which are on the agenda of this year's General Assembly.

#### STROUGAL RECEIVES INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LD281942Y Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep, CETEKA--Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Indian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Lal K. Advani, who arrived here earlier in the day on a brief visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated the all round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India, which are based on friendship and long-time tradition, and voiced their permanent interest in the dynamic promotion of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They noted with gratification that Czechoslovakia and India have identical stands and views on the solution of basic international problems and jointly strive to expand peaceful co-operation on a world scale.

Specific problems of the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India, especially in culture and information, were discussed with the Indian guest today by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan and representatives of Czechoslovak television and Czechoslovak film.

#### BILAK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE, CONGOLESE DELEGATIONS

LD081944Y Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak today received a delegation of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, headed by first deputy head of the commission, member of the Central Committee Nguyen Thanh Le. The delegation is on a study visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Vasil Bilak also received today a delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour led by member of its Central Committee Richard Eyeni. They discussed questions of the further development of cooperation between the two parties. The Congolese party delegation later left Czechoslovakia.

II. 29 Sep 78

D 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DZUR WELCOMES VISITING SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD282215Y Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep, CETEKA--Army General Mustafa Talas, Syrian defence minister, arrived here today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur.

The Syrian guest and his entourage were met at Ruzyně Airport by Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur and other officials.

AUSTRIA CAUSES 'ALL KINDS OF DIFFICULTIES' IN TRADE

AU281054Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Erich Grolig report on interview with CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak at the 20th international machine fair in Brno]

[Summary] "Brno--Conclusion of the new 10-year trade agreement between Prague and Vienna is no longer possible this year. The man who says this must know it: CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Eng Andrej Barcak, who reviewed Austrian-Czechoslovak economic relations on the occasion of the 20th international machine fair in Brno in a talk with DIE PRESSE. In this talk, two aspects were made particularly evident: Prague's annoyance over the higher tariffs introduced by Austria and over its import authorization system [vidierungsverfahren], and Prague's hope that a number of difficulties could be eliminated during the planned CSSR visit by President Kirchschlaeger. This includes, among other things, conclusion of new trade and cooperation agreements that would also facilitate cooperation in third markets."

Such hopes, which undoubtedly had also been harbored on Austria's side, will have to be shelved for the time being, since Kirchschlaeger's official visit to Prague has been put off until the first half of next year because of CSSR state and party chief Husak's illness. As far as Chancellor Kreisky's planned working talks in the CSSR are concerned, which would certainly also deal with economic problems, it has not yet been possible to fix a date because of crowded schedules on both sides.

"But the CSSR--and Barcak indicates this rather bluntly--does not seem to be in too much of a hurry to improve trade relations with Austria. It is waiting to see whether Austria might not, after all, make concessions regarding the increased tariffs and the import authorization system." In reply to a question as to whether the CSSR would look for other partners offering more favorable conditions if Vienna does not come around to concessions, Barcak declares: "We will buy where conditions are better." But he adds: "However, one must also judge under what conditions the CSSR could sell its goods in the country concerned."

With regard to final negotiations on the trade agreement, he said that the CSSR feels that in talks a new, more modern and mutually advantageous arrangement could be found that would also do away with certain barriers. Proposals to this effect were submitted by CSSR experts in Vienna, but it seems that on the Austrian side the time is not yet ripe for a positive assessment of Prague's proposals, he said. Negotiations could certainly lead to results that would give neither side cause for discontent, but, he said, "To create such an atmosphere is a 'joint and, let us admit it, difficult task.'"

Barcak stressed that all unresolved questions were actually the result of internal Austrian measures, and he felt the initiative in this respect should come from Vienna. In this context, he again referred to the import authorization system, which in Prague's opinion is unjustified in view of the two countries' GATT membership and the tariff discrimination which, he said, had a most unfavorable effect on the CSSR's trade relations with Austria since Austrian tariffs were generally higher than those of other states.

Barcak said: "Austria is our second biggest trade partner among the developed countries. This important partnership should therefore also be expressed in improvement of existing economic relations and elimination of all obstacles." Since the implementation of the CSSR's intention to continue buying from Austria is directly proportional to the CSSR's export possibilities to Austria, it should also be in Austria's interest to look for possibilities to remove the aforementioned barriers, he continued and added: "I hope that Austria will take the initiative for the next negotiating phase."

Barcak also criticized obstacles hampering industrial cooperation, and complained that Vienna was causing all kinds of difficulties. He even attacked Finance Minister Androsch personally when criticizing the fact that the Austrian tariffs were raised precisely during Premier Stougal's recent visit to Austria. "It was asserted that this would bring Austria 10-15 million schillings in additional revenues," he said. "Fifteen million schillings--what kind of money is this? Frankly speaking, it is not necessary to treat an economic partner in such a way. And, on closer examination, it seems difficult to speak of good trade relations...."

#### RUDE PRAVO ARGUES NECESSITY OF EEC-CEMA COOPERATION

AU281515Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Jan Lipavsky article: "On the Margin of CEMA's Initiative; The Possibility and Inevitability of an Agreement"]

[Summary] Prior to, and also after, the July Bonn meeting of representatives of the nine EEC countries, the only thing Western observers agreed on was the absolute necessity of "trade in the international sense." "The fact is, however, that certain authors of the Bonn resolutions act as though the international division of labor should be enacted exclusively within the framework of the Common Market, and only behind its doors. In this case, the 'open' nature of this economic group, the EEC, is most peculiar, to say nothing of the fact that the autarchic attitudes, of which certain circles inside the EEC make no secret, are directly contradictory to the Helsinki Final Act, to the principle of cooperation among the peoples and countries with different social systems."

Actually, unwillingness to adhere to the basic postulates of Helsinki is also evident in the protectionism vis-a-vis the CEMA states and the artificial barriers erected intrade with these states, even though development of mutual trade and economic cooperation could revive various branches of the Common Market. "But this would require an adjustment of mutual relations between the two economic groups.

"However, no one can complain about CEMA's [lack of] initiative for setting up cooperation.: In 1972, Comrade Brezhnev indicated possibilities for this, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantages; and 4 years later, CEMA suggested an agreement for establishing official contacts between the two groupings and in it formulated spheres and principles of economic cooperation, which exclude all discrimination.

"Deplorably, talks on these businesslike and constructive topics have been deadlocked for quite a long time."

"Of course, the EEC bodies have enough worries now, and it could seem to them that to conclude an agreement with CEMA now would complicate the EEC's present situation even more. But it would be precisely the conclusion of the agreement in question that could obviously lead to disentangling certain burdensome problems."

However, if NATO is planning to turn the Common Market into a political counterbalance to CEMA, "this is a naive plan, which is doomed to failure a priori since neither in the distant past nor at present has the socialist world ever been weakened by any Western discriminatory measures. This was the case during the economic embargo, and it is the case now, in the period of protectionism."

"The CEMA countries are convinced that responsible officials in the EEC will not allow any adventurist concept to be foisted upon them and will not be confused by the various fabrications of the adversaries of detente and of CEMA-EEC cooperation, to the effect that such cooperation would 'weaken' the EEC and 'disrupt' its institutional order and so forth."

Since the two organizations differ in class content, aims, method of integration processes and political mechanisms, "any and all integration between them is absolutely excluded; this logically eliminates the 'concern' about interference by one or another group in the other's internal structures. However, there remains--or should remain--one common factor: The attempt to internationalize economic life on the basis of a world-wide division of labor, as is required, after all, by the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems." In other words, the differences cited cannot serve as an obstacle in relations between the two organizations, just as the differences in social systems do not prevent governments from establishing mutual diplomatic relations and cooperating in various spheres. "Of course, if narrowminded political doctrine prevails over the realistic need for mutual cooperation, it could happen that certain people in the West will deny this fact and attempt to make the establishment of contacts between the EEC and CEMA at least temporarily impossible. If need be, they can use as a pretext even the hypocritical claim that the existence of legal differences between the two systems create an obstacle to cooperation, and so forth. The only thing is that, on CEMA's part, no one has ever wanted the EEC to change its legal foundations or the authority of any of its institutions."

"Let us stress that CEMA's proposal to conclude an agreement with the EEC is, if nothing else, a recognition of the reality of the EEC, just as are the ideas of negotiating the principles of the trade political regime precisely at the organizational level and the proposal on establishing stipulations by which agreements may be negotiated between individual CEMA countries and EEC bodies. The CEMA proposals are specific and business-like, and are submitted with proper respect for the EEC's legal and political reality. If one strives in them for the most-favored-nation clause, this is nothing extraordinary. The CEMA countries are simply concerned with applying the generally recognized, traditional principles of international trade. They are not in the least concerned, as some of our 'friends' are trying to instill in the Western public's mind, with trade agreements alone. Those who know these proposals also know that, apart from trade political stipulations, emphasis is also placed on several other stipulations concerning economic or scientific-technical cooperation and so forth."

As Lenin said, general world economic relations dictate their will to individual governments, even to those which are hostile. Since 1973, trade has almost doubled, despite the unsettled EEC-CEMA relations. Thus the EEC's counterproposal of November 1976 to limit relations to an exchange of information on prognoses, statistics, environmental protection and everyday activities does not correspond to real needs of the worldwide division of labor and trade in general, a fact which is to the detriment of further detente.

"In fact so far--and for this the CEMA member-countries are not to blame--there has been no unity of opinion on interpretation and contents of the possible agreement between the two economic groups and their individual member-countries. It can only be hoped that the expected meeting between the CEMA and EEC representatives this autumn will bring a turn for the better."

FRG-SWEDISH CITIZENS SENTENCED FOR CRIMES IN CSSR

LD282040Y Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Sep, CETKA--Three aliens, FRG and Swedish citizens, were sentenced by the district court at Prague 6 today to imprisonment from five years to seven years and nine months for crimes committed on Czechoslovak territory. The three organized and carried out illegal smuggling for payment of citizens of the German Democratic Republic across Czechoslovakia and Hungary to capitalist countries.

Four others, citizens of the German Democratic Republic were detained when attempting to cross Czechoslovakia's borders without valid documents. They were sentenced to imprisonment from nine to eighteen months.

LASER DEVELOPMENT FOR MINING USE DISCUSSED

AU261015Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[[IS]-signed report: "Lasers in Mines"]

[Text] Coal extraction, particularly under the complicated geological conditions in mines, requires a very advanced technology nowadays. For several years, we have been using improved lasers with good results. Test operations with the laser TKG-206-N--developed at the initiative of workers of the Ostrava-Karvina mines' department of mining survey and geology--are now taking place at the President Gottwald mine.

A number of research institutes and colleges have taken part in constructing the Czechoslovak nonexplosive laser. The equipment can be powered by electricity from the miner network or by portable nonexplosive accumulators. The tests have demonstrated a high standard and broad utilization possibilities. The laser is to be especially used to control driving mechanisms, particularly in seams where there is a danger of tremors and rifts. The laser will also serve to convey information in mines, direct life-saving drills, control dust and so forth.

The development of this laser mining equipment is also a significant contribution to mining in other CEMA countries, which have already expressed their interest in it. The nonexplosive laser can be used successfully wherever there is danger resulting from gas and mine dust.

BRIEFS

MARXIST-LENINIST SYMPOSIUM--A 3-day international symposium on methodological and universal, theoretical questions of education toward the Marxist-Leninist world outlook began in Modra-Harmonia on 26 September. In addition to Czechoslovak experts, the symposium is being attended by experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and the USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

## HONECKER RECEIVES BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

LD282006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation from the Belgian Socialist Party (PSB), led by its copresident, Andre Cools. The delegation is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

During the friendly and open exchange of views, the SED and PSB representatives informed each other about basic questions of their parties' policies and discussed topical problems of international development.

The Belgian guests reported on internal political developments in their country and on the activities of the Belgian PSB in the political and social sphere. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR working people, through their high productive achievements, are realizing the policy of the SED, which is directed toward growth, well-being and stability.

The representatives of both parties agreed that in accordance with the principles agreed on in Helsinki, it is imperative to continue and deepen detente through increased efforts by all forces interested in peace and security. This calls for decisive resistance to all attempts to disrupt and endanger the peaceful coexistence of states.

The two parties regard measures toward disarmament and an end to the arms race as the most pressing task. In this connection they welcomed the results of the UN special session on disarmament as a significant step toward convening a world disarmament conference. Both the SED and PSB are ready and willing to intensify their cooperation with all forces interested in peace and detente.

Erich Honecker and Andre Cools paid tribute to the positive development of state relations between the GDR and Belgium on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

They expressed satisfaction at the expansion of cooperation between the SED and the PSB, and agreed to continue to expand and deepen them in the future in the interests of peace and friendship between the peoples. Erich Honecker also gave a dinner in honor of the delegation today.

## FISCHER MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD282240Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1929 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the leader of the GDR delegation to the 33d UN General Assembly, had friendly meetings with the foreign ministers of Hungary, Frigyes Puja; Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov; and Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, at the United Nations in New York. The state of bilateral relations and their further deepening were discussed at the meetings. In the course of the talks the ministers noted their agreement in their judgment of international events.

Oskar Fischer also had meetings with his counterparts from the People's Republic of the Congo, Denmark, France, Mexico and Madagascar.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER FIRNBERG ENDS VISIT

AU281832Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--At the invitation of the GDR Minister for Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, Dr Herta Firnberg, minister for science and research of the Republic of Austria, visited the GDR 22-26 September. The two ministers continued their talks, which they had begun in January, on questions of cooperation and exchanged experience and information about questions of cultural policy. In her speech at the opening of the joint exhibition of the Vienna Albertina's Collection of Drawings and the Dresden Collection of Engravings in Dresden on Sunday, Minister Firnberg stressed the impressive development of the cultural relations since the visit of Austrian Chancellor Dr Kreisky and the signing of the treaty between the GDR and the Republic of Austria on cooperation in the fields of culture and science. This cooperation is fully in line with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, she said. During her stay in the GDR, Minister Dr Firnberg acquainted herself with the museums and libraries as well as the preservation of monuments in the GDR.

OFFICIALS ATTEND YAR NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU281831Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--On the occasion of his country's national holiday, Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic in the GDR, gave a reception on Tuesday. Present were Erich Mueckenberger, politburo member of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and other prominent public figures of the GDR including Dr Michael Kohl, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Moreover, the event was attended by the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON NIER, GAUS BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS

Traffic Talks

ID281506Y Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The 10th round of intra-German traffic talks, which also include the construction of the Hamburg-Berlin highway, began this morning in the GDR Foreign Ministry in East Berlin. Bonn's permanent representative, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, met again with Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister. On the agenda is the formulation of the planned agreements on the construction of the highway and the reopening of the Teltow Canal in southern Berlin. Gaus was in Bonn on Wednesday for fresh instructions regarding his talks with the GDR. It is expected that the treaty texts on the construction of the highway and on the Teltow Canal will be initialled in November. Construction of the highway is due to start in 1980 and be completed in about 5 years.

ADN Reports Talks

ID281953Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, had a further talk today on questions of bilateral interest. The discussion took place in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

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H U N G A R Y

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FRENCH FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD281140Y Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep, MTI--At the invitation of Pal Racz, under-secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Olivier Stirn, French under-secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Under-Secretary Pal Racz and by several senior officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Present was also Raymond Bressier, ambassador of the French Republic in Budapest.

TRADE OFFICIALS CONFER WITH CANADIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD281124Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep, MTI--Hungarian-Canadian commercial consultations were held in Budapest on September 26-27. The talks were led by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok and by C.T. Charland, deputy minister for trade. A review was made of the development of the two countries' trade, pointing out that although trade turnover had been increasing but not at a pace corresponding to possibilities. The annual trade between the two countries totals nearly 40 million dollars. The share of Hungary's and of Canada's exports in total trade is approximately the same. As stressed, the expansion of cooperation links both in bilateral terms and on third markets could result in increasing trading; 80 percent of Hungary's exports in 1977 was made up by industrial consumer goods and by foodstuffs, while over 70 percent of Canada's exports consisted of raw materials and semi-finished products. It is to be achieved [as received] that the share of machines and instruments would grow and for this reason both sides intend to step up their activities furthering commerce. The protocol, signed as a result of the negotiations, underlines the necessity of a continued progress in developing both sales transactions and cooperation ventures.

Deputy minister C.T. Charland called on Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro, on Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy, on Bela Rabi, deputy minister for metallurgy and machine industry, Laszlo Kapolyi, deputy minister for heavy industry, as well as on Jozsef Drecin, vice-president of the National Planning Office.

GASPAR RECEIVES SWEDISH TU DELEGATION 28 SEP

LD281854Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep, MTI--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, received on Thursday the delegation of the Central Union of Swedish Officials and Employees (TCO), who are staying in Budapest under the leadership of President Lennart Bodstrom. At the meeting, the leaders of the Hungarian trade union federation and the TCO informed each other of the state and coming tasks of the two countries' trade union movement and exchanged views on opportunities for developing bilateral links and cooperation between international trade union organizations.

LAZAR SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PHAM VAN DONG OVER FLOODING

LD281910Y Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep, MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a cable to Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong expressing grief over the natural calamity, serious floods afflicting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

PAP REPORTS UN SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK

LD282226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 28 Sep, PAP--Speaking on September 28 at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, head of the Polish delegation, Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek declared that the basic and most essential question for Poland has been, was and would be the preservation and consolidation of peace. Seeing in the United Nations an important instrument of guaranteeing international peace and security, Poland from the very beginning has actively participated in the work of that organization, making a contribution to the development and transformation of the United Nation Charter principles into universally binding reality.

Minister Wojtaszek voiced an appreciation for the comprehensive disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and also expressed support for a new Soviet proposal concerning the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening non-nuclear states' security guarantees.

Poland attaches great importance to the Soviet-American disarmament negotiations and gives them her full backing. Poland is also vitally interested in the signing of agreements which would strengthen security in Europe.

Inviolability of political-territorial status quo is the foundation of security and peace in Europe. Poland will continue to make her contribution to the consolidation of positive transformations in Europe. There are, however, countries where political circles become active and which declaring support for detente policy actually work in the opposite direction. Equally dangerous are political actions aiming at setting up alliances directed against other countries-members of the United Nations, at open propagation of the inevitability of a world war, at creating tensions and destabilization of situation in the definite regions of the world.

The speaker voiced solidarity with the countries opposing the strivings for hegemonist domination and pressure in the South-East Asia, and expressed a conviction that international community should back the efforts of the Vietnamese nation and other nations of that region aiming at post-war reconstruction and peaceful development.

We once again confirm our stance, Minister Wojtaszek said, that the road to peace in the Middle East leads through a comprehensive realization of decisions contained in the well known resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, and not through attempts at separatist solutions.

Among the phenomena negatively affecting the atmosphere of international relations, the speaker named the continuation of discrimination practices in international trade and protectionist policies.

Conditions have been created to make the question of upbringing societies for peace the subject of debate at the present UN session. Therefore, the Polish delegation is going to submit a draft of an appropriate declaration which comprehensively presents and develops the UN achievements so far in the sphere of disseminating lofty ideals of peace among the societies.

The declaration calls for the elimination from school curriculums and from mass media information serving the propagation of racial hatred, chauvinism, intolerance, injustice, the use of force and war. The declaration states also that particularly important is that international relations be not disturbed by propaganda campaigns launched by one country against the other.

We regard the draft declaration on the upbringing of societies in the spirit of peace, Emil Wojtaszek said, as one of the essential instruments of building confidence among nations, and simultaneously of strengthening international security.

#### SZYDLAK, JARUZELSKI RECEIVE NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

LD280954Y Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep, PAP--Deputy Prime Minister Jap Szydlak received today member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma, staying in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Ministry of National Defense.

The Nigerian chief of staff was also received by Polish Defence Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

General Danjuma paid also a visit to the Polish acting Foreign Minister Jozek Czyrek. The meetings passed in a friendly atmosphere.

During his stay in Poland, the Nigerian guest visited Polish army military units, among them the 2d Warsaw sapper brigade, the higher officer's school of missile arms and artillery named after Gen. Jozef Bem, the Jaroslaw Dabrowski Technical Military Academy, the Gen. Stefan Czarniecki Higher Officer's School of Armour as well as the 5th Kolobrzeg mechanized regiment. General Danjuma visited also the H. Cegielski metal works in Poznan.

#### ZBOWID COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN WARSAW 28 SEP

LD282345Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The presidium of the Supreme Council and the main executive of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] met today at the First Praga Mechanized Regiment. The meeting was chaired by Piotr Jaroszewicz, premier and chairman on the main council of ZBOWID.

The following members of the Politburo of the party Central Committee attended the meeting: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present was Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister for veterans affairs; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the central board of ZBOWID read a paper. A discussion took place during which the following took the floor: Zygmunt (Berling), Eugeniusz Molezyk, Antoni Korzycki, Leslaw Bartelski, Wlodzimierz Sokoraki, Franciszek Skibinski, Edward Duda and Halina Pietkiewicz.

Those taking part in the discussion emphasized the role played by the People's Army in various fields of national life and its contribution to the development of the national economy.

Much of the discussion was devoted to further strengthening the country's defense forces and the combat readiness of the armed forces. We have, it was stressed with pride, a strong and vigorous army; it is modern from a technological point of view, well organized, characterized by ideological zeal and the high conscientiousness of the soldiers. The People's Army enjoys the esteem, appreciation and friendship of the entire nation. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution on convening next May in Warsaw the sixth national congress of ZBOWID. The document also appeals to all organizations of ZBOWID for further active participation in the implementation of the tasks mapped out by the resolutions of the seventh PZPR congress and the first national conference of the party. At the end of the meeting Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Supreme Council of ZBOWID, took the floor.

## Jaroszewicz Address

LD290102Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz at a session of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, ZBOWID, at the First Praga Mechanized Regiment on 28 September--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed colleagues, in the history of each nation there are events which are of key importance to the fate of the nation; by their scope and far-reaching consequences they gain a durable place in the memory of generations. The Battle of Lenino fought by the First Infantry Division, named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, has such a place in the recent history of Poland.

In the memorable days of October 1943 the division opened a new chapter in the war of liberation waged by the Poles. It provided a start for the road to battle of the regular armed forces of Polish democracy in alliance and brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Army. In this way, the political thought of the Polish left and the organizational work done by the party of the working class endowed the struggle of our people with the correct direction and momentum, created a genuine opportunity for following a road toward national and social liberty, toward the construction of an independent Polish People's state.

We will not forget that the cause of Poland's liberation had also been served by the heroic stance and bloody sacrifice made by the partisans of peasant battalions, the underground army, the struggles of the soldiers of regular formations and the resistance movement, regardless of where they had to fight against fascism, here in Poland or in foreign lands under their own or allied banners.

Comrade Edward Gierek spoke from the rostrum of ZBOWID's fifth congress about the great and lasting services given by the participants in the liberation struggles, fighters for our national and social cause. He said: Let the young generations of Poles revere the heroic struggle for Poland's freedom; let us not forget a single patriotic deed, a single sacrifice, a single drop of Polish blood spilled for Poland in the struggle against the most terrible enemy of all mankind, Hitlerite fascism.

This is why we have heard with greater attention today the speeches made by our colleagues and comrades from various groups involved in giving freedom and independence to our fatherland, speeches which confirmed that the Polish People's Army was heir to all patriotic currents in the struggles for independence, and its direct participation in the victory of Berlin achieved in alliance with the heroic Soviet Army which secured for the whole wartime generation the fulfillment of the toils of the campaign, and for our people its independence and social justice.

Esteemed comrades: The whole period of the consolidation of the authority of the people and our country's reconstruction has proven that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army has unfailingly implemented our party's political ideals and performed the tasks that faced them in the first stage of revolutionary transformations with the greatest dedication and self-sacrifice. The contribution the Polish People's Army made in the reconstruction and social and political development of our country is worthy of the highest appreciation.

The part played by the army in the carrying through of the fundamental social reforms of the July Manifesto, the securing of state borders, the disarming and struggle against the armed counterrevolutionary underground, and finally the work done in the rebuilding of our economy and restoration of life in Western territories, has proven the Polish soldier's dedication, his deep unity with the people and his devotion to the people's state.

The work for Poland's reconstruction and development became a new front for the effort of our armed forces and continues to be one to this very day.

The soldierly toil has been imprinted forever on the memory of our heroic capital, Warsaw. The silhouette of our soldier, the citizen, has been linked forever with the reconstruction and unification of our fatherland with our regained territories. The weary soldierly hands could be found on the great construction sites of socialism and at the development and modernization of transport facilities throughout the country. The soldierly effort was not missing at the giant of Polish metallurgy, the Katowice steelworks, nor was it missing during the race against time during the previous years' and this year's unusually difficult harvest campaign.

The army makes a particularly important contribution to patriotic and civic training and the formation of the social awareness of successive generations of young Poles. We appreciate the achievements of military humanities, and technical and medical science, which are making a noble contribution to the cause of Poland's technical progress and the achievements of Polish science.

People's Poland, busy with its postcampaign effort, is strengthening our country's defensive forces because it sees in this a necessary condition for peace and security and a guarantee of socialist construction. This has been done through the efforts of all of our people; it was approached from the ideological platform and carried out in the material dimension; it was shaped in the practice of our country's social life and in the provisions of the foreign policy pursued by the people's government.

No one has experienced more bitterly than the Polish people the consequences of failing to appreciate the problems of defense in both our distant and recent history. In modern times the need to secure for our country adequate defensive capacity is dictated by our people's most vital interests, by the post war development of the situation in Europe and the world, which is not free from the serious dangers of war.

For the Polish people to have a strong and contemporary armed forces has always been and will continue to be a condition of peaceful effort, a factor helping to create the security and international position and prestige of Poland.

This is worth remembering at this time when the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of our People's Armed Forces are coinciding with the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence after 130 years of slavery, and the 39th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, which Hitlerite fascism started with an attack against Poland, and in which our soldiers and people were the first to offer the aggressor unequalled, heroic resistance.

Poland's defensive capacity in the present-day world is decided by her economic strength and vitality, our people's moral and political unity, the state of organization, training and equipment of our armed forces and the steadfastness of her alliances. All these preconditions have, thanks to the party policy of the past 34 years for our peaceful, postwar construction, been considerably developed and consolidated.

Our party and the state have given the Polish People's Army the character of an army of a new type, secured for it the material basis for development. The defensive capacity of the Polish People's Army is multiplied by its deep bonds with the community, which are based on class and political foundations and which constitute a great national achievement.

Its strength is augmented by fraternal alliances within the defensive Warsaw Pact. We shall never forget the fraternal aid given by the Soviet Union and its army to the organization of our armed forces to our common, victorious struggles against the enemy, and also to their postwar development, in which an active part was played by commanders of such eminence as Marshal Konstantin Rokossovskiy, Generals Karol Swierczewski and Wladyslaw Korczyk, Stanislaw Poplawski, and many other fraternal commanders, organizers and teachers of our army.

On more than one occasion our circle of veterans has had the opportunity to watch and admire the political and battle training of our People's Army, its mastery of the soldier's trade. We have gained much satisfaction from the first space flight by our compatriot in the Polish forces, Lt Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, which took place in the year of our armed forces' jubilee, and which is proof of the high qualities of our air force personnel and in particular an important expression of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

We also highly value the toils of our soldier, who have now been serving for 25 years in international peace organs in various parts of the world. We are proud of our Polish People's Army, of its deep patriotism and internationalism, its high civic awareness, its excellent battle equipment and its high military skill.

Esteemed colleagues; Our people's rich history has shaped our great sensitivity to everything taking place in the international situation.

In the past, the conviction was formed that Poland was always present wherever freedom had to be defended. Today, we are implementing, with even greater zeal, the principle of solidarity, the alliance of People's Poland with these forces defending a just peace.

These forces are led by the socialist community and the fraternal Soviet Union. Thanks to these forces, the victory over the Hitlerite Reich has already brought about more than 33 years of peace in Europe and the conviction that this state of affairs will also be enjoyed by future generations. Therefore, we endeavor to make a contribution that is worthy of our traditions and consistent with modern demands to the political efforts of the socialist countries in support of international detente, in favor of checking the arms race and achieving disarmament, as well as the conclusion of a new SALT-II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

We are watching with concern the activity of the imperialist, cold war forces and the chauvinist activity by the PRC leadership. We support with solidarity heroic Vietnam, which is faced once more with the necessity of defending its sovereignty. We shall always concern ourselves with the defense ability of the Polish Republic.

Our attempts to increase the defense ability of our country corresponding to the needs of the present situation, are combined with attempts to achieve this with the smallest possible burden on the national income. Thanks to the correct social attitude of our army, its thriftiness and foresight, in close cooperation with the working masses of our country, we have achieved good results in this domain.

But in this era of the development of the latest combat technology and the participation of a tremendous scientific and research potential in the service of the armed forces as well as the introduction of ever more costly and novel means of combat--and in particular now when the militarist and cold war forces are stepping up their activities--the ensuring of full security demands the combining of efforts of all our peace-loving, socialist countries. Therefore, the participation of Poland in the socialist defense community, embodied in the Warsaw Pact, is the guarantee of our sovereignty and peaceful development.

The basis of durability and the strength of this pact is the deep internationalist solidarity of the communist parties, the ideological and political unity of the socialist states as well as the friendship and brotherhood-in-arms of their armies equipped with the best means of combat and allied with the most powerful link of the alliance--the Soviet Army. On this force we found our security and our peaceful work.

Esteemed colleagues, our ex-combatant community has won great merits in the domain of strengthening the defense ability of Poland. The initiative and selfless work of veterans in the popularization of defense problems have always been highly appreciated by the party and the people's power. The patriotism and heroism of combatants during the war and the period of reconstruction of the country are a model for young generations of Poles. We use this model to teach our soldiers patriotism and internationalism, esteem for service and work and the highest discipline.

Our more than 600,000 strong ZBOWID organization makes great efforts to insure that its share in the national toil for the further development of the country will be durable and worthy of the slogan: "first in combat, first in the service and work for the socialist fatherland".

Our social and political work in all organizations of the union is stimulated by the preparations for the Sixth ZBOWID Congress that has already started. This is expressed in the resolution adopted today. Let us do our utmost to achieve new organizational, ideological and educational achievements before the congress.

Esteemed colleagues, let me on behalf of the entire veteran community express through our dear and esteemed Comrade Minister of National Defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, our most cordial congratulations and convey our warm greetings to all soldiers of the People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the solemn jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army with our wishes for further success in patriotic, noble service and work for our people's fatherland. [applause]

We are paying a tribute today to the efforts of all those Poles who in the struggle for People's Poland, in the highest patriotic task--the defense of the freedom and independence of the nation--did not spare their lives and deeds. We are also expressing our esteem for millions of workers, peasants and members of the intelligentsia who build People's Poland; for everyone who, with selfless work since the war and a civic attitude, builds the strength of the socialist fatherland and its defense ability.

We are conveying the expression of our highest esteem to the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army, thanking them for the liberation of Poland and the fraternal help with the organizing and improving our People's Armed Forces. The memory of the 600,000 Soviet comrades-in-arms who fell to give us independence will live forever in the grateful memory of our people.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army I cordially greet all veterans, all members of our union, all the fighters of the freedom of our fatherland. We may be proud that our military efforts, our struggle and dedication, have worthy successors in the Polish People's Army which faithfully continues the traditions marked with our fight and blood and work for People's Poland. [applause]

GIEREK ADDRESSES STUDENT ACTIVISTS ON FUTURE TASKS

LD282212Y Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep, PAP--First secretary of the PZPR CC, Edward Gierek, met today a group of leading students and young men of science, activists of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth from all over Poland, in connection with the forthcoming beginning of the new academic year.

As in the past, this meeting too served to discuss the most important problems faced by students and the main lines of the ideological-educational activity, didactic and scientific tasks in the new academic year.

Participants in the meeting stressed the necessity of further developing various forms of student self-government.

They devoted much attention to the tasks facing youth organizations, related to the growing interest academic youth take in the social-economic issues of the country, in questions of socialist democracy, Poland's latest history, ethics and morality.

Problems faced by sophomores and juniors also came under discussion. There are some 62.5 thousand first-year students in this country this year.

Taking the floor at the meeting, Edward Gierek emphasized that this academic year is important for higher schools. The point of the matter is to see the large outlays earmarked for the development of science and higher schools over the past few years bring in every better effect both in terms of quality and quantity.

The first secretary of the PUMP CC sketched the most important tasks for the future. The strategy of this decade, said he, aims at ensuring new work places for youths, for the expansion of the raw materials-energy base, development of agriculture and food processing, for improvement of the housing situation and strengthening of the entire economy. We have considerable accomplishments to our credit in all these domains, but there is still much to be done. The main tasks concern the improving of the quality and effectiveness of management, the taking up of new social problems and huge economic ventures, for instance the management of the Vistula.

Your skills, energy and initiative are indispensable in the implementation of national goals and aspirations. Poland needs men of great stature, of broad intellectual horizons, possessed by creative passion, who are persistent in the realization of the noble ideals of socialism.

#### PAP ON NEED FOR GENEVA MIDDLE EAST CONFERENCE

LD281020Y Warsaw PAP in English 0902 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

["After Camp David Separatist Accords"--PAP headline]

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep, PAP--(By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski)--Against the background of meetings and talks held throughout the Arab world, observers point to the fact that the idea of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the parties to the conflict is being revived. The belief is becoming widespread in influential circles of the oil rich Arab states and among the rejectionist front countries that only such a meeting could help to overcome the deadlock and restore some unity to Arab states.

Undoubtedly, the idea has been backed up gingerly by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who recalled that an end should be put to all steps that paralyze the convening of the Geneva Conference. A conviction prevails in the Middle East political circles that such a conference held in a quiet atmosphere could work out compromises taking into account the interests of Arab states, the Palestinian nation and Israel alike.

## FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK TO VISIT GREECE 12-14 OCT

LD282046Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister, will pay an official visit to Greece between 12 and 14 October this year at the invitation of the foreign minister of the Greek Republic.

## BRIEFS

LISBON TRADE CHAMBER VISIT--Sergio Teixeira de Queiroz, chairman of the Lisbon Trade Chamber, and board member Jose Azavedo de Silva, visited Poland from 18-24 September at the invitation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Chairman Queiroz, who lectured on the Lisbon Trade Chamber's tasks, said that the chamber would assist Polish foreign trade enterprises in their activities in Portugal and facilitate Portuguese-Polish economic contacts. He was received by Ryszard Karski, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and by Janusz Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

MACHINES FOR ANGOLA--Warsaw, 27 Sep, PAP--A contract on the supply of Polish building machines has recently been signed in Angola's capital, Luanda. The agreement provides for the delivery of three types of heavy crawler tractors and two versions of self-propelled wheeled loaders produced by the Juta Stalowa Wola heavy machinery works, among other things. The machines will be specially adapted to work in the tropics. The operators of the machines and maintenance workers will undergo special training in Stalowa Wola. A permanent service agency of the Stalowa Wola plant will also be established in Angola. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD]

U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS--A 21-member group of American trade unions' activists, now on a visit to Poland, was today received by Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, W. Kruczek. In the course of the meeting, Kruczek voiced satisfaction with the contacts established during the visit and conviction that it would help to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between Polish and American trade unions independently of their orientations. The guests, representing a wide variety of professional groupings in the U.S. affiliated to AFL-CIO, who in the course of their stay in Poland visited a number of industrial plants and trade unions' organization, voiced satisfaction over possibilities of getting acquainted with forms and methods of Polish trade unions' activities and their contribution to the country's social and economic development. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT--Marian Renke, chairman of the main committee for physical culture and sport, has been elected [no date given] chairman of the Polish Olympic Committee in place of Boleslaw Kapitan, former chairman of the main committee for physical culture and tourism and present first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Torun. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 78 p 10 AU]

BYDGOSZCZ PARTY PLENUM--The 26 September plenum of the PZPR voivodship in Bydgoszcz, which was attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of the Press, Radio and Television, discussed problems of the ideological work done by basic party bodies. The plenum stressed that party authority can be strengthened by daily care for local economic development, by effectively solving the most essential problems of the local community and by consistent efforts to improve its working and living conditions. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

## CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING MEETING AT PARTY HEADQUARTERS

AU282035Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a working meeting at the RCP Central Committee with the first secretaries of the county party committees, ministers, and other leaders of state central bodies. The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretaries and members of the party Central Committee, chiefs and deputy chiefs at the Central Committee, representatives of certain civic organizations.

During the meeting, the participants examined the manner in which this year's plan on socioeconomic development is being fulfilled as well as the measures that must be taken to implement all provisions for the next 3 months and for next year. Special attention was paid to the activity that is being carried out in the field of investments and to the necessary measures to achieve all targets envisaged in a timely fashion.

The participants also examined the results that have been recorded in agriculture this year, the manner in which the fall agricultural campaign is progressing and how next year's crop is being prepared.

During the working meeting, the participants also discussed matters linked with how foreign trade is progressing, the results and the future tasks in the field of imports and exports in keeping with the requirements of developing our national economy.

In connection with these problems, the first secretaries of the county party committees stressed the achievements recorded in implementing the economic targets, the activity that has been carried out to insure the planned industrial and agricultural output, the successes recorded by the working people in fulfilling their tasks assumed in socialist competition in order to commendably insure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan, the additional program of the fatherland's socioeconomic development and the decisions of the 11th party congress and the national conference.

The participants in the discussions also discussed the existing economic shortcomings, negative phenomena and lags, criticized certain ministries and central economic bodies and made a number of suggestions and proposals to improve their activity and increase economic efficiency in all fields.

The discussions stressed that by improving the activity in enterprises, agricultural units, construction sites and in all working people's collectives, conditions will be insured so that the tasks envisaged in the economic plan for this year, next year and the entire 5-year plan are fulfilled and so that the additional tasks assumed are also carried out.

The first secretaries also stressed the concerns of the county party committees to improve the style and methods of party work, to increase the leading role of party bodies and organizations in the country's economic and social life and to consistently promote the revolutionary spirit in all their work. They stressed the high degree of responsibility with which the communists and all working people--Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities--act to implement the party decisions and tasks and the recommendations made by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The government members answered questions raised by the first secretaries and presented the measures that must be taken in the immediate future by the respective departments in order to rapidly eliminate the existing shortcomings and to insure the complete implementation of the provisions of the socioeconomic plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan under favorable conditions.

At the end of the working meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech will be published.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON LIMITED EFFECTS OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

AU281028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

["Weekly LUMEA About the Middle East Situation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Sep, AGERPRES--In a commentary on this subject-matter published in its Thursday issue, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly [LUMEA] writes among others: One can get the idea that, by its content and provisions, The Framework for a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel is the main document of the Camp David meeting, showing a more advanced stage in the settlement of the problems between the two states concerned, the possibility of concluding a bilateral peace treaty included.

The prospect of putting an end to belligerency, of establishing peace and concentrating all its country's efforts on the economic and social development, was favourably received by the Egyptian people, this opinion being also shown, among others by the great manifestation of support made by the presidents of the Egyptian capital to President as-Sadat while returning to the city on the Nile.

The conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is however only a part of the general settlement of the conflict. The possibility of peace, of normalizing the relations between Egypt and Israel certainly underlines the generally valid principle internationally that the method of direct negotiations among the sides concerned is the only one which can lead to a solution to the disputes, conflicts and states of tension among states.

As for the second document--the framework for peace in the Middle East--given the limited participation in elaborating and adopting it, this could not give solutions to the multitude of problems underlying the conflict in the region. These problems can by no means be settled without the participation of all the sides concerned. The framework sketched by this agreement, the principles set forth failed to clarify the problems in their essence, particularly the main problem deciding the settlement of the situation in the region: The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to set up its national, independent state.

Evident again, in this document too, are the rigid stand of Israel on the Palestinian question and the occupied territories, the undissembled intention of keeping, under occupational regime, the West Bank of Jordan (Cisjordan), and Gaza, territories where over one million of Arab Palestinians live. The argument in support of such a stand, namely the security of the state of Israel, cannot be consistent: The occupation of foreign territories by the force of arms and the domination of another people have never been of a nature to guarantee the security of any country. The attainment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East requires the full implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the withdrawal from Sinai and from Cisjordan, Gaza, Golan, Israel's withdrawal from all these Arab territories and the settlement of the Palestinian question, i.e. guaranteeing the Palestinian people its right to self-determination, to set up its own state as well, are sine qua nons for a viable solution to the Middle East situation, for the establishment of a just and durable peace, generally accepted by the sides concerned, which should guarantee security, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty to all states and peoples in the region.

As is known, Romania has always taken a consistently principled, constructive stand concerning the need for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation, the ways of attaining this objective. Since the very start of the war in 1967, Romania stated that the sole way of resolving the particularly complex problems in the Middle East is the political one, the direct negotiations among the sides and by no means that of arms.

For surmounting the existing state of affairs, for actually making real steps toward solving the basic problems of the conflict, necessary are negotiations with a many-sided participation: Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization--the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--Israel, as well as other countries concerned. These negotiations should proceed with the direct support and participation of the United Nations, assuring that the negotiations be also attended by the Soviet Union and the United States--co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, and by other countries which desire to make their contribution to the establishment of peace in the region.

Public opinion in Romania considers that it is necessary for large-scale efforts to continue towards setting all the Middle East problems, towards seeking out efficient measures, acceptable to all the sides concerned, for a final solution to the conflict, for a just and durable peace. Absolutely necessary in this respect are the complete liquidation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 as well as the equitable settlement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and, at the same time, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of each state in the region.

The establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and full security in the Middle East is of vital importance for the free and independent development of all peoples in the region. Likewise, the extinguishing of the hotbed of tension in that part of the world would contribute undoubtedly to improving the world political climate, opening up fresh prospects to consolidating the course towards detente and security, towards development, international understanding and collaboration.

NICULESCU ADDRESSES IMF, IBRD SESSION IN WASHINGTON

AU281316Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the annual IMF and IBRD annual meeting continue in Washington. Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, took the floor in the debates. He emphasized the need to expand international cooperation and collaboration, since that would contribute to minimizing the effects of the economic, energy and monetary crises. Comrade Paul Niculescu also stressed that it is of vital importance for the development of all mankind to eliminate underdevelopment. Along this line, he said that international aid should be channelled toward stimulating economic growth and establishing and expanding production capacities in the developing countries.

Praising the activities of the two bodies and their cooperation with our country, the speaker said the Romanian government believes that they should play an ever more active role in equitably settling international monetary-currency problems. Romania is in favor of a restructuring of the international monetary-currency relations, which should contribute to strengthening national currencies, provide the premises for greater currency stability, improve the credit system, and generally permit greater certainty in interstate economic relations. The Romanian minister also referred to the need to reallocate Special Drawing Rights [drepturi speciale de tragere], and to secure preferential treatment for the developing countries, as a form of financial aid to those countries and of increasing international solvency.

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ROMANIA

BURTICA RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE MINISTER 28 SEP

AU281317Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Hohan Dharja, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and cooperation, now visiting Romania, on September 28 in the morning. Problems were discussed concerning the further development of the trade exchanges, the extension of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and India as well as the cooperation on third markets.

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS 25-28 SEP

AU281945Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep, AGERPRES--An Austrian commercial delegation led by Eduard Kopetzki, chairman of the contact committee for Romania of the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria, paid a visit to Romania over September 25-28. During their visit, the Austrian businessmen had interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, at foreign trade companies, saw round economic production units in Bucharest and in the country. Approached were questions related to the possibilities of expanding and diversifying commercial exchanges and economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Austria.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST

AU281948Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep, AGERPRES--On the way home, coming from Paris, Didier Ratiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, stopped at the Otopeni Airport of Bucharest on September 28. The Malagasy head of state was welcomed by Emil Bobu, vice-president of the State Council, Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by other Romanian officials.

MALAGASY VANGUARD PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU281950Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, made up of Charles Ravoajanahary, member of the Political Bureau, dean of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, and Georges Thomas Indrianjafy, member of the Political Bureau, minister of justice, paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP over September 22-28, 1978.

The delegation had working meetings at the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Committee for Problems of People's Councils and at the Ministry of Justice, as well as at the Floiesti Municipal Committee of the RCP. The delegation also saw round economic units and socio-cultural establishments of Bucharest and Arges County.

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VRHOVEC MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD281426Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Preparations for ministerial meetings tomorrow of developing countries and next Monday of non-aligned countries, have involved many U.N. members at the 33rd United Nations General Assembly, including Yugoslavia, represented here by its Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Vrhovec has already met the foreign minister of Sri Lanka, the coordinator country of current non-aligned activity, as well as the Nigerian, Iraqi, Cuban, Guyanese, Zambian, and Pakistani ministers. The talks are reported to have focused on making non-aligned activity at the General Assembly session productive in terms of the conclusions of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade last July. The efforts of the developing countries of the "Group of 77" have made establishment of the new international economic order a priority in General Assembly discussions.

LJUBICIC TOURS U.S. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS

LD282256Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, now on a visit to the United States, today called at two military institutions in Virginia.

Gen Ljubicic and members of his party first visited headquarters of the Atlantic Command at Norfolk. Later, they were guests at the luncheon given by Admiral Isaac Kidd. In the afternoon, the high-ranking Yugoslav military official called at the command for U.S. Army training and doctrine at Fort Monroe, where they met with the chief-of-staff, Major General Robert Hixon. Afterwards, Gen Ljubicic and the other Yugoslav and American officials accompanying him left by air for Fort Carson military base, Colorado.

Visits Fort Carson

LD291024Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, who is paying an official visit to the U.S., toured the joint U.S.-Canadian anti-aircraft defence headquarters in Fort Carson, Colorado, yesterday. After inspecting the grounds Ljubicic was informed on the command's activity by deputy commander of the anti-aircraft command for North America, Major General Kenneth Lewis and operational center commander, Brigadier General John Budner.

DOLANC CONTINUES TALKS IN ATHENS WITH PASOK LEADER

27 Sep Talks

LD281356Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Athens, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and Andreas Papandreou, president of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), continued their talks at PASOK headquarters here this morning.

The two party delegations are expected to discuss the current international political situation and the situation in the international workers movement, with LCY-PASOK relations and future cooperation to be considered in greater detail [in] an afternoon session.

The Greek media invariably see the Yugoslav delegation's visit as very important. Papers highlight President Tito's invitation to Prime Minister Karamanlis to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was delivered by Stane Dolanc last night during his talk with the Greek prime minister.

AVGI, organ of the Greek Communist Party of the interior, writes, quoting political and diplomatic sources, that the LCY delegation visit opens another important stage in Yugoslav-Greek friendly cooperation.

#### 28 Sep Talks

LD282300Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 28 Sep 78 ID

[Text] Athens, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement--PASOK--headed by Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Secretariat Stane Dolanc and President of PASOK Andreas Papandreu, met in Athens today.

During the meeting, attention focused largely on the development of LCY-PASOK cooperation. Also discussed were topical issues of international affairs.

Dolanc informed his host about development of the workers self-management system in Yugoslavia and the role of the LCY. This met with special interest on the Greek side.

Dolanc also spoke of the recent non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade and the main lines of activity by non-aligned Yugoslavia in the international sphere.

Both sides expressed the view that all progressive and democratic forces in the Mediterranean can contribute to the settlement of problems in this sphere.

Similar or identical views on many questions discussed, were expressed during the meeting.

Dolanc invited Papandreu to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#### FINANCE SECRETARY ADDRESSES IBRD, IMF ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

AU281826Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Washington, 26 Sep, TANJUG--Eng Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, spoke at the conclusion of last night's annual assembly of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] and the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. Like most other delegates and representatives of over 130 member-countries, Kostic pointed out that slow and unequal economic growth in the world, high unemployment, inflation, monetary imbalance and instability are not transitional difficulties but are deep structural problems of world economy. Kostic assessed the vital characteristic of the world economic situation to be the fact that the existing system of international economic relations has become inadequate, coming in conflict with the needs of the contemporary world.

The present economic situation, he said, is unfavorable for all countries and has a practical effect on the developing countries, which have suffered major deterioration in trade relations. The least developed countries, which, due to a relative weakening of effort by the developed countries to give official financial assistance, had to slow in their development and are suffering even greater poverty, have been most affected. The somewhat more developed among the developing countries have continued increased economic activity, but at a price of greater debts abroad. With their increased demand, these countries have alleviated the intensity of recession in the world economy.

#### Reform of Monetary System

Speaking of the activity of the bank and the fund, Kostic mentioned the second amendment to the fund's statute, the aim of which is to achieve harmonious economic growth, a satisfactory price stability and a stable rate of exchange. However, he stressed that the IMF still does not have instruments to play a more active role in implementing this goal.

Kostic further said:

It is in the interest of the entire international community, rather than only of small countries and developing countries, for the IMF to initiate continued negotiations on broad reform of the international monetary system. Otherwise, accumulated problems in this field will cause an increasing tension while, within smaller monetary blocs, solutions will be sought which, from the viewpoint of interdependence and broader international monetary cooperation, cannot be most favorable. The IMF and its managing director, Mr de Larossi, to whom I want, on this occasion, to wish success at his new post, are facing great tasks in this respect. Welcoming a study [apparent drop at this point] the export income of the developing countries in the world, Kostic said that the unsatisfactory attitude of most developed countries toward a transfer of funds to the developing countries caused concern, and he noted the very low public assistance which the developed countries give to the least developed countries. Also, because of deteriorated conditions in international trade, the income from export by the developing countries is either stagnating or declining, while their international debts are increasing under unfavorable conditions.

#### Responsibility of Developed Countries

Kostic then said:

"The world must create a new, more just and more universal financial-monetary system that would resolutely contribute to ending excessive fluctuation of the exchange rates, and an uncontrolled increase in international liquidity and inflation. It should also insure equality between the developed and the developing countries in the process of decisionmaking, thus more adequately meeting the needs of financing development."

In conclusion, Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, said:

"We believe that the existing conviction in interdependence among all countries in solving problems of the world economy must be transformed into concrete measures for accelerated development and fuller integration of the developing countries into the world economy. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to direct the international community resolutely toward changing the existing system and toward building a new system of international economic relations that would actively improve the position of the developing countries in world production, trade and finance. The highly developed countries, which in the past did not show the necessary readiness to change existing international economic relations, have a special responsibility in this respect."

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FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO ATTEND WAR VETERANS CONGRESS

AU281825Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] In connection with the Eight SUBNOR Congress, which will be held in Budva 17-19 October, Iko Mirkovic, general secretary of the SUBNOR Federal Committee, has said at a conference for the media that the congress will be attended by guests from 24 countries. The guests from China, the United States, Canada, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Angola will come to the congress for the first time. The veterans and their organizations, Mirkovic said, can appraise their work for the period between the two congresses positively, based on implementation of LCY policy. The eight congress will determine the tasks of veterans in further development of the socialist self-managing society and adopt amendments to the statute adapting the work of the veterans' organization to the delegate system.

SPRY BORDERS ARE 'OPEN DOORS TO THE WORLD'

AU281830Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Gojko Marinkovic commentary: "Open Door"]

[Text] No state borders in the world are more open than ours. Across these borders, which have not been borders for a long time and sooner deserve the name of open doors "to and for the world," several million foreigners pass each year. And the number of our people who travel abroad increases more and more each year.

This tremendous flood of people from various countries, with various political systems, carries with it various beliefs. Those traveling in Yugoslavia are not imaginary Italians, Germans, Americans, Swedes, Russians or Czechs but are people who bring their own experiences and standards, positions and ideas with them. A majority of them, those with pronounced interest, also discover those nontourist parts of our life. In brief, they are interested in the politics, practice and organization of Yugoslav society.

We hide nothing from them; their movements are not restricted, and they can talk with our people whenever they wish. We show them all our successes, but we do not hide our shortcomings. We ourselves undertake assessments without whitewash, without fear of critical words; we also do not impose our views on others.

Likewise, we do not restrict our citizens' travel abroad. Of course, we are aware of the fact that our people abroad also meet various political currents and ideologies, with a different system of values and relations among people. We do not fear that our citizens will "grow spoiled" somewhere out there. Therefore, we do not "send" out into the world only the "orthodox" and "tested" people, and when others visit us, we do not ask them their party affiliation, nor do we pester them with long questionnaires.

Of course, this does not mean that Yugoslavia is an "El Dorado" for selling all kinds of political ideas. The world today is an indivisible whole, filled with strivings for progress, but it is also burdened with views and interests which preserve existing situations and divisions. Progressive ideas, therefore, should not be isolated, fearing that they may "spoil." After all, they are worth only as much as they are viable and revolutionary.

Yugoslavia has never feared a "check" of its positions, even encouraging it.  
[paragraph continues]

The need for a frank, principled and tolerant discussion of equals is increasingly pronounced in the international workers, communists and socialist movement. It marks its democratization and its rejection of "generally valid models."

Our country and the League of Communists have made many contributions to these strivings, encouraging the dialog on many current subjects and on socialist practice. These days (from 25 to 29 September), for instance, theoreticians of various views and concepts which currently appear in the international workers and communist movement and which express all the conceptual wealth of socialism as a world process, will meet for the third time in Cavtat. About 100 socialist theoreticians from 53 countries, together with their colleagues from Yugoslavia, will discuss socialism and the developing countries.

This is, in fact, but a continuation of the Cavtat discussions of the 2 preceding years, when substantive debates on contemporary problems of socialism development were conducted.

The primary task of this gathering is to express, at a theoretical level, the wealth of revolutionary transformations, currents and tendencies, which in no case are a weakness of the workers movement, but reflect its strength.

It was said last year at the Cavtat roundtable conference that Yugoslavia is one of the few countries that offers an opportunity for such an exchange of views. This was no simple statement of courtesy, for it came from people who have no reason to pay us empty compliments. We feel something similar: The revolution is defended by through its constant and creative development, and there is no reason why it should be closed to the world, particularly as our practice of socialist self-management causes increasing interest in many parts of the world.

#### ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SFRY

LD282305Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rijeka, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Member of the Secretariat and Directorate of the Communist Party of Italy Central Committee Giancarlo Pajetta has stated to the PANORAMA periodical, issued in Italian in Rijeka, that the Communist party of Italy and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have very similar views on foreign political questions, support to liberation movements and resistance to conservative forces.

Pajetta favourably assesses Yugoslavia's policy towards the People's Republic of China and expressed wish for it to be significant for the Italian party too. Already at the time when President Tito was visiting the USSR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, Pajetta added, the Communist Party of Italy assessed that the trip by its importance goes beyond the frontiers of Yugoslavia and the frontiers of the countries visited by President Tito.

In his interview the prominent leader of the Italian Communist Party emphasized that the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties "was an important stage which cannot be forgotten:, but that still much has remained to be done and that one should not go backwards. He added that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Italy agree not only about the assessment of the conference, but also about the general situation in and prospects of the international workers' movement, as well as on the indispensability of unity directed to respecting full independence of every party and country.

Commenting on the Italian Communist Party's attitude to the Slovene minority in Italy, in the context of the study of a bill for implementing the Slovene minority rights guaranteed under the Italian Republican Constitution, Pajetta pointed out that the party's engagement in this job would be useful, as it would meet the obligations undertaken, which have been forgotten or applied in practice in an unsatisfactory way. He added that involved was a major test for the Italians and the Italian state with regard to not only the Slovene minority but also the Italians themselves, that is, a problem of special interest to the Slovenes but at the same time important also to the Sicilians.

Answering the next question, Pajetta noted that the Italian Communist Party, too, should be interested in the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia. To evaluate what constitutes the life and culture on the otherside of our borders, means to evaluate what constitutes the life and culture in terms of freedom and democracy in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Pajetta said. As for the national problems, he added, Yugoslavia--although there is sometimes talks of polemics--has tackled and settled them in a way Europe never knew before.

#### PRESIDENCY FAVORS COOPERATION WITH DPRK, ETHIOPIA

LD282313Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep, TANJUG--Yugoslavia is interested in the advancement of comprehensive, friendly cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ethiopia, it was stated at today's session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The session discussed the recent visits to the two countries by Yugoslav state and party delegations. The Presidency of Yugoslavia also assessed the recent visit to this country by King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden as giving a new and strong impetus to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

#### FOREIGN SECRETARIAT'S VIEWS ON MIDDLE EAST, OTHER ISSUES

AU281555Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today held its regular press conference. You will hear what the journalists were most interested in today from the following report by Milorad Denda:

Today, again, it was the Middle East developments that evoked the journalists' greatest attention. Commenting on the decisions of the recent Damascus summit meeting of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, Mirko Kalezic, representative of the Federal Secretariat, said that these decisions reflect the feelings of the participant Arab countries and the PLO following the Camp David tripartite meeting, as well as their interest in a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestine problem. Asked whether he had anything to add about the Camp David agreements to what he had said at the previous press conference, Kalezic called attention to that part of the statement made by Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec at the UN General Assembly session on the Middle East problem and solving the Middle East crisis. As regards the statements made in the Knesset by Israeli Prime Minister Begin--who, according to REUTER, said that no Palestinian state will be created, that he will not negotiate with the PLO, that no referendum will be held on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza, and so forth--Kalezic said that these statements only confirm the absence of Israeli readiness to find a complete, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis, especially for the essence of the Middle East problem, which is the Palestinian question.

Kalezic also said that it could be expected that the Israeli Knesset would approve the Camp David agreements.

Commenting on the statements made by Todor Zhivkov, head of state of Bulgaria, during his visit to Austria, concerning Bulgarian policy in the Balkans and the question of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, Kalezic said that these statements reflected the unilateral approach of the Bulgarian side, which does not extend beyond the limits of a declarative readiness to solve open questions.

The statements about the nonexistence of territorial claims against Yugoslavia are not in accord with the propagandizing and emphasizing of the San Stefano greater Bulgaria aspirations and with the policy of assimilation of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and the negation of existence of the Macedonian nation. As far as Yugoslavia is concerned, it will continue to exert efforts to develop neighborly relations and cooperation with Bulgaria and to find bases for solving the disputed problems.

As regards the visit to the United States by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, Kalezic said that this is a return visit, the purpose of which is to exchange views on current international relations, to exchange experiences and to advance interarmy relations in accord with the relations between the two countries. Answering a question as to whether the arms purchase will be discussed during the visit, Kalezic called attention to the fact that Yugoslavia is buying arms and military equipment from several countries and that these purchases are of a purely commercial, nonconcessionary nature.

Commenting on the statement made by Enver Hoxha to the effect that, in the case of former Defense Minister Balluku, it was a case of alleged interference by Yugoslavia and an attempt at infiltration of the Yugoslav concept of self-management into Albania, Kalezic said that the history of the Balluku case and others is an Albanian internal affair and is known to the world public. It also confirms the groundlessness and superfluousness of all insinuations at Yugoslavia's expense.

Speaking about development of events in southern Africa, Kalezic pointed out that Yugoslavia's view on solving the Namibia problem is well known and was outlined by Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec at the UN General Assembly session. Kalezic called attention to President Tito's statement in his talks with Mkwawa, president of the Tanzanian National Assembly, about the need for urgent and resolute actions in the present situation with full UN involvement.

#### DALJEVIC ADDRESSES YPA CLUB GATHERING ON TASKS

LD281710Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] club in Belgrade today the fifth session was held of the conference of the LCY organization in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense (FSND).

In the introductory report by Milan Daljevic, secretary of the committee, and in the debate, the conference made a very positive assessment of the work of communists and other members of the FSND in implementing the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress. This activity, determined by tasks deriving from the standpoints of the congress and particularly from those which Comrade Tito specified in his report and in the final speech at the congress, has not slackened throughout the whole of the summer, particularly in basic organizations. It has been directed toward improving the content and efficiency of work in functional duties and toward further strengthening the moral and political state.

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EASTERN EUROPE

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| [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Sep]                    |   |   |
| Reportage on Nier, Gaus Bilateral Discussions | E | 2 |
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#### HUNGARY

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| French Foreign Under Secretary Arrives for Official Visit | F | 1 |
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| Gaspar Receives Swedish TU Delegation 28 Sep              | F | 1 |
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#### ROMANIA

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| Burtica Receives Indian Trade Minister 28 Sep              | H | 4 |
| Austrian Trade Delegation Visits 25-28 Sep                 | H | 4 |
| Madagascar President Stops Over in Bucharest               | H | 4 |
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#### YUGOSLAVIA

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| Vrhovec Meets With Counterparts at United Nations        | I | 1 |
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| Finance Secretary Addresses IBRD, IMF Annual Assembly    | I | 2 |
| [BORBA 27 Sep]                                           |   |   |
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| [PANORAMA]                                               |   |   |
| Presidency Favors Cooperation With DPRK, Ethiopia        | I | 6 |
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| Daljevic Addresses YPA Club Gathering on Tasks           | I | 7 |
| Briefs: Economic Relations With Poland; Economic         | I | 8 |
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In addition to solid individual work in studying the congress decisions, study was undertaken at meetings of basic organizations and at seminars of the themes "the LCY--the Leading Ideopolitical Force Is Society" and "The Tasks of the LCY in Developing and Strengthening All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

The preparation for electoral meetings and conferences was one of the essential tasks of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the FSND between July and September. These preparations are in their final phase in basic organizations.

The most important task fulfilled concerns which vitalize the orientations necessary for basic organizations to become, to a far greater extent than previously, the focus of ideopolitical activity, a place where every communist will find his full expression and where his responsibility will increase. Further enthusiastic construction of the institutions and units in which they work; consolidation of the moral and political state; development of security and self-protection; constant struggle for even more rational functioning; better and more efficient organizations of individual organizational units--these are only some of the tasks the conference placed before communists and organizations of the League of Communists in the FSND.

Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the YPA, who took part in the work of communists in the conference, stressed in his report some of the focal tasks of communists and organizations of the League of communists in the army, in realizing the congress' decisions and tasks deriving from the report and final speech by Comrade Tito at the 11th congress. After the conference had elected Vice Adm Milan Vranes as a new member of the committee, a session of the committee was held. At this Milan Vranes was elected new secretary of the committee in place of Milan Deljevic, who was elected member of the LCY Central Committee and executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium at the 11th LCY Congress.

#### BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND--At its session yesterday at the Croatian Chamber of Economy in Zagreb, the mixed Yugoslav-Polish and Polish-Yugoslav chamber noted that the long-term Yugoslav-Polish trade agreement for the 1976-80 period envisages an increase of 140 percent in commodity trade between the two countries as compared with the preceding 5 years. Trade contracts concluded for the first 8 months of 1978 amounted only to \$547 million, but the contracts realized up to now amounted only to a total of \$298 million, including \$122 million of Yugoslav exports and \$176 million of imports from Poland. Efforts will be made for more balanced trade and to insure that trade in 1978 will amount to \$650 million, as envisaged by the trade protocol for this year. [Belgrade BORNA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA--In talks in Belgrade yesterday, Stojan Matkaliev, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Ioan Avram, Romanian minister for machine building industry, noted that certain "difficulties are slowing down" the rate of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, but that there are great unutilized possibilities for significant improvements, particularly in 1979 and 1980. Great possibilities exist in the fields of machine building and the electrical and electronic industries, as well as in the sphere of joint actions on third markets. Both sides expressed readiness to intensify cooperation, including production cooperation, in shipbuilding and in production of tools, machine tools, trucks, buses, tractors and probably automobiles. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 78 p 4 AU]